Amendments to the Specification:

Please delete the following paragraph from Page 4. This paragraph was added to the Specification in an amendment submitted on January 21, 2009:

> In one of its embodiments this invention provides a process of producing a concentrated liquid biocide composition which comprises mixing (a) bromine chloride or bromine with (b) an aqueous solution of alkali metal salt of sulfamic acid (preferably the sodium salt), the solution having a pH of at least about 7, e.g., in the range of 7 to about 13.5, and preferably in the range of 7 to about 12. The amounts of (a) and (b) used are such that (i) the content of active bromine in the solution is at least 100,000 ppm (wt/wt) and (ii) the atom ratio of nitrogen to active bromine from (a) and (b) is greater than 1 when bromine is used, and greater than 0.93 when bromine chloride is used. It is preferred, however, to utilize an atom ratio of nitrogen to active bromine from (a) and (b) that is greater than 1 even when using bromine chloride in the process.

Please amend the following paragraph on Page 5 of the current specification:

> By utilizing bromine ~~or bromine chloride~~ with caustic in the stabilized bromine composition, higher levels of active halogen are achievable, compared to the levels obtained by the addition of sodium hypochlorite to sodium bromide. The process and the compositions formed also have about twice the content of active bromine as the most concentrated solutions produced pursuant to the Goodenough, et al. patent. Moreover, even at the high levels of active bromine that exist in the compositions of this invention, it has been found possible to provide biocidal compositions that maintain these high levels of active bromine for at least a two-month period, and that do not exhibit a visible or offensive vapor or odor during this period.

Please amend the following paragraph on Page 11 of the current specification.:

> A general procedure for preparing the compositions of this invention using sulfamic acid involves, as a first step, forming a slurry of sulfamic acid in water. Typically the pH of this slurry is below 1 pH unit. Sodium hydroxide at 50%

concentration is then added until the solid is completely dissolved. Additional 50% NaOH is added until the desired pH is reached. Bromine ~~or bromine chloride~~ is then added at a rate to allow the bromine to dissolve and react with the sulfamic acid without forming a pool of halogen on the bottom of the reactor. On a laboratory scale, a convenient rate of addition is approximately two drops per second. Sodium hydroxide (e.g., 25% or 50%) is co-fed to the reactor to maintain the desired pH (e.g., in the range of about 12 to about 14, and preferably in the range of 12 to 13.5). It has been found that stable solutions containing as much as 26% active bromine (11.5% on an active chlorine basis) can be prepared by the process of this invention.

Please delete Examples 4, 5, and 6 from the Specification. These Examples were added to the Specification in an amendment submitted on January 21, 2009.